01.

Adjective.

Discriptive / इसके equivalent —
Attributive / predicatively
बाकी सबको Attributively

An Adjective is a word that is use to qualify a noun or pronoun that is to say the word which is used to qualify a noun or pronoun is called adjective.

Eg:- They both are hard working students.
The Ganges is a holy river.
There is a palatial ~~buid~~ building beside the main road.

> Demonstrative / अन्य को predicative use करने पर वे adj नहीं रह पायेंगे, वे pronoun में change हो जायेंगे।

In a sentence adjective is discovered by putting question with following before a noun that is used
which type

1. "Of what kind" (How) is used to find out discriptive adjective in a sentence.
Eg:- Sheela is a beautiful girl.
What kind of girl is Sheela? → Beautiful.

2. "How much" is used to find of the adjectives of quantity
Eg:- There is a good deal of rice in the warehouse.
How much rice is there in the warehouse? – A good deal of

3. "How many" is used to discover numeral adjective in a sentence.
Eg:- I have bought four pens from market.
How many ~~boo~~ pen have you bought? → Four.

4. "Which" is used to locate demonstrative adjectives
Eg:- That book is yours
Which book is yours? → That book.

→ participial adjective

02 Whose

5. "Whose" is used to find out possesive adjectives
Eg → My car is out of this city.
whose car is out of this city? → My car.

Types of adjectives

Mainly adjective is of five types –
(i) proper Adjective :-
(ii) Discreptive Adjective or Adjective of Quality.
(iii) Quantitative Adjective or Adjective of quantity.
(iv) Adjective of Nomber or Numeral adjective.
(v) (A) Definite Adjective –
(a) Cardinal Adjective
(b) Ordinal Adjective
(c) fractional Adjective
(d) Multiplicative Adjective
(B) Indefinite Adjective
(v) Distinctive Adjective or Indicative Adjective
(A) possesive Adjective
(B) Demonstrative Adjective
(C) Distributive Adjective
(d) Relative Adjective
(e) Interrogative Adjective
(f) emphasing Adjective
(g) exclamatery Adjective.

03.

1. Proper Adjective

→ Attributive use only

Proper Adjectives are created from some particular proper nouns. Just as the first letter of proper noun is written in capital letter in the same way the first letter of proper Adjective is written in capital letter.

- We know Indian players well.
- ~~We know~~ Indian players like English games and perform well in each match.

Some proper adjectives have been Given below.

Proper noun	Proper Adj.
India	Indian
England	English
America	American
Bihar	Bihari
Assam	Assamese
Britain	British.
Pakistan	Pakistani
Nepal	Nepali / Nepalese.
Japan	Japanese.
Ganga	Gangetic
Tibbet	Tibetan
Holand	Dutch
Switzerland	Swiss
Madras	Madrasi
Spain	Spanish
Burma	Burmish
Persia	Persian
Sweden	Swedish
Rome	Roman
Germany	German
China	Chinese

Italy	Italian
Denmark	Danish
france	french
Egypt	Egyptian

2. Adjective of quality / ~~Descriptive Adjective~~

→ The Adj which is used to denote the quality or state of a noun is known as adjective of quality or Descriptive adjective.

Sheela is a beautiful girl.
He has found a costly watch on the way.
We saw an old man sitting under that tree.
A learned man gets respect everywhere.

In these sentences the ~~words~~ Adjectives — beautiful, Costly, old and learned have been used to qualify the nouns — girl, watch, man and man respectively.

Note :- Of what kind " is used before the noun to find out descriptive objective or Adjective of quality in a sentence.

05.

3. Adjective of quantity / Quantitative Adjective

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→ The Adjective that denotes the quantity or amount of a noun is known as quantitive adjective or Adjective of quantity.

Eg:- All water of this utensil can be drunk at a time.
He will not eat any bread
There is much milk in this bucket.
He has some suger to sell.
There is little milk in this pot.

In these sentences - All, any, much, some and little have been used to show the quantity of the nouns water, bread, milk, suger and milk respectively.

Note:- Singular known is always used after a quantitative adjective.

- Only material noun or abstract noun is used after the adjective of quantity excluding Material noun and Abstract noun if a quantitative adjective is used with other noun, it will change its original sense and become other type of adjective.

Eg:- Mahatma Gandhi was a great man. (As descriptive Adj.)
Take great care of your health. (As quantitative Adj).

Any:- It is used in interrogative and negative sentence both. It is also used for with singular noun or plural noun both. The word "NO" is never used before any but the word not can be used before any in a sentence.

How many school going students → Adj → Adj → Adj

Same Rank and order of Adj.

06.

Demonstrative Adj. + Determiner ← Any < pronoun / Adj. → Adj + noun (Any) < plural / singular > both
Indefinite Adj ← singular; Countable → plural, Numeral adj; Uncountable → Quantitative Adj. (coz of material noun & Abstract noun)

Eg:- Any man can do this.
I have not any money to spend.
There is no any badness in this. (incorrect)
There is not any badness in this (correct)
There is no badness in this (correct)

→ It will be incorrect to write "any" after no that is because no means "not + any".

Note:- Any can also be used like numeral Adj and demonstrative adjective
Buy any pen you like. (As demonstrative Adj).
She has not given me any bread. (As quantitative Adj).
Do you have any book to give him? (As numeral adj).
Have you any book to give him. (American English) (B) English (recent → just now)

Some < quantitative / Numeral

Some:- "Some" is also quantitative adj. & numeral adj. both. The adjective some is known to be in quantitative adjective when uncountable noun is used after it and it is said to be in numeral adj. when countable noun is used after it. In general way 'some' is used in affirmative sentences but in some cases it is used in interrogative sentence in the sense of command or request.

Eg:- Will you please give me some money?
'Some' like 'any' is used as numeral adjective, quantitative adj and demonstrative adj in a sentence.
Singular noun and plural noun both can be used after it. Singular nouns will be used after it when it is used as quantitative adj. But countable nouns remain in plural

number after it. → adv → (पर्याप्त)

→ almost / about

Note :- Some times 'some' is used in the sense of the adverb about in a sentence

Eg:- Our team has won the match by some five goals.

→ quantitative.

Much PD, CD, More SD, As modifier → **Much** :- Much is used as an adjective in positive Degree and it is used as an adverb in Comparative Degree and Superlative Degree

Eg:- He eats as much as I do.

She is much more beautiful than your sister (as an adverb)

She sings much the sweetest of all girls. (as an adverb)

(Basics) As an adverb "Much" is used before past participle verb which it modifies and very is used to modify the present participle verbs.

Eg:- I was much surprised to see him.

The News was very surprising.

Note:- But I am very tired and she was very worried are the exceptions of this rule.

All / Whole :- All and whole both are also used as quantitative adj. Singular noun is used after them when they are used as quantitative adj. All and whole are used like an adjective in a sentence.

The definite article "The" and possessive

The whole village → पूरे गाँव के
All the villages → सभी गाँवों को

08.

adj. are always used after 'all' but before whole
All the boys, All my books, The whole village, Our whole country.

All the questions given in the question paper are not easy to solve. The whole village knows this incident

Note:- It will be incorrect to write "the all questions of question paper" and "whole the village".
→ But in some sentences All + of + personal objects such as "all of us, all of them, all of you etc" is used but if noun in apposition is used after the pronoun the use of "of" (All - pronoun) will be understood.
Eg:- All, we, students are agree to your proposal

→ 'All' is used after some plural personal pronouns such as we, you and they when they will be in nominative case.
Eg:- we all are prepared to offer our everything for the well being of the people.
we are all ready (mid position adv.).

→ No article is used with some words like all day, all night, all morning, all afternoon etc.

Little / A little / The little :- These are also quantitative adjectives and they are used before that types of noun that cannot be counted that is to say they are used before uncountable nouns such as material noun and abstract noun. But all these three adjectives - little, a little, the little are used differently.

09. Newyworried

→ Negligible,

बहुत ज्यादा नहीं मुश्किल से थोड़ा Date: ______ Page: ______

Little :- 'Little' means "not much" (hardly any = not). It has negative force in it. It remains in affirmative form but expresses negative sense.

Eg:- She had little money in her purse,
→ = She had not much money in her purse.

~~The~~
There is little goodness in him.
→ = There is not much goodness in him.
or, There is hardly any goodness in him.

कुछ ~~लेकिन~~ (ज्यादा नहीं) लेकिन (सकारात्मक रूप में)

A Little:- A little means atleast some in quantity. It has affirmative force ~~i.e~~ It remains affirmative in form and ~~senses~~ senses out affirmatively too.

She had a little money to spend on her education.
= She had some money to spend on her education,
→ ~~थि~~ (कम ~~थ~~ लेकिन सभी) → /(थोड़ा लेकिन सब)

The little!- The little means little but all. It had affirmative and negative both forces in it. It expresses affirmative sense and negative sense both.

Eg:- I ~~had~~ spent the little money I had,
= I spent all the money I had, (Affirmative force)
The money I had was not much, (Negative force).

★★★
Note:- Not little means much

Eg:- She gave me not little money.
→ She gave me much money.

Numeral Adjective / Adjective of Number

→ The Adjectives which are used to tell the number of Noun (person or thing) are known as numeral adj.
Numeral adjective is of two types —
(i) Definite Adjective
(ii) Indefinite Adjective

Definite Adjective

→ The Adjectives that are used to tell / assure the definite number of noun are called definite adj.

Eg:- He wrote two letters to his relatives.
The first player was rewarded.
I have double pen to take exam.
Half of the boys will pay fine.

Again definite adj. has been classified in four —

(a) Cardinal Adjective :- The adjective which shows only number of a noun is called cardinal adjective.

Eg:- One, Two, Three, Eight, forty.

(b) Ordinal Adjective :- The adjective which is used to show sequence and order of nouns is called ordinal adjective. (क्रम का बोधक)

Eg:- 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 10th etc.

(c) Multiplicative Adjective :- The Adj. that shows how many times or how often of nouns is called multiplicative adj.

Eg:- single, double, Triple, Twice, Thrice, quadrupal, four folds, ten folds, 8 time, 9 time etc.

(d) fractional Adjective:- The Adj. that is used to denote the fraction of noun is called fractional adjective.

Eg:- Half, one-forth, three-fifth, one-third, one-fifth etc.

(e)

Indefinite Adjective.

The Adj. which does not show the exact number of noun is known as indefinite adjective,

Eg:- All, Any, certain, few, many, No, , Several, More, some,

Eg:- All girl went out of the class.
Only a few are present.

Acertain :- A certain is not used to denote a (कोई) definite or particular noun. It is used with singular nouns or plural nouns both. A Certain is also one of the indefinite adjectives.

Eg:- A certain student came to see me at my house in the morning.
Certain men came to see me at my house

One :- It is a numeral adjective but it is also used as indefinite adjective,

Eg:- He came at my office one day (As indefinite Adj)
I got only one chance to try my luck (As Numeral Adj)

few/a few/the few :- These are numeral adjectives. All three adjectives are used before that type of nouns which can be ~~counted~~ counted. These are indefinite adjectives but are used differently in sentences

few :- few = not many. It has negative force in it.

Eg:- He bought few books for the preperation.
or He did not buy many books for the preperation.

(atleast)

A few :- A few means atleast some in numbers. It has affirmative force in it.

Eg:- He bought a few books.
or, He bought atleast some books.

(Not many but all)

The few :- It has ~~both~~ negative and affirmative force both.

Eg:- He gave me the few books he had. (Affirmative force)
The books he had very not many (negative force)

~~Many of a many~~ Many a | a many :- → एक ही बहुत बार.

Many a :- Many a = Many times one → & its singular noun is used with it.

"A = "one" - 'Many a man' means ~~Many~~ many times one men or many men. As such it has multiplicative force in it. → बहुत लड़के

Eg:- I saw many a boy. (Many boys)
Many a youth and many a maid, used first in
Dancing beneath the Green wood shade. ← "Milton".

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A many :- It has the force of collective noun in it and 'of' remains hidden. Mostly the adjective Great is used between "A and many". After it plural nouns are used

Eg:- A Great many men = A Great many of men.
A Great many boys = A Great many of boys.

Tennyson

"They have not ~~~~ shade a many tears, dear eyes ~~seen~~ sins first I know them well" : Tennyson

Distinctive or Indicative Adjectives :- Distinctive or Indicative Adjective has pronominal force in it. That's why it is known as pronominal adjective. This adjective has been devided into ~~four~~ seven parts —

pronominal force

(i) possessive Adjective :- My, our, your, thy, his, her, its and their are known as possessive adjectives.

Eg:- He has completed his assignment in time.
The baby is crying for its mother.
My watch has been brought from America.
your car is out of Debt.

In above sentences his, its, my & your are possessive adjectives that is because they are from of possessive case of personal pronoun.

Demonstrative Adjective :- The Adjective which points out towards a noun is known as demonstrative adjective. Some of them denotes definite noun and some indefinite nouns. A / An / the, this, that, these, those, such, the same,

Coz of
(Determiner
properties)

any, certain, some, other, another, any other, the other etc are also known as demonstrative adjective.

Eg:- I love this book so much.
That book has been written in black ink.
A certain man wants to see you at present.
~~Other~~.

Other, Another, Any other, the Other:- other, Another, Anyother & the other are also ~~an~~ demonstrative adjectives but they are used differently in sentences. Another (एक - दूसरा), other (अन्य दूसरा), anyother (कोई दूसरा), the other (दूसरा - The second of two → दो में दूसरा). After another only singular noun is used but after "any other" any type of noun whether singular or plural is used.

Eg:- Bring me another book.
I have not written any other letter.
I have not bought any other books.

In General way plural nouns are used after 'other' and it is used in affirmative sentences. Any other is mostly used in negative sentences.

Eg:- ~~oth~~ Other books were put down on the table.
I want to buy some other book/books.
They have not seen anyother book on this topic.

→ Sometimes "than" is used as a preposition after other. In that case than has the same meaning of the preposition except.

(Except) → Than, but, beside (साथ-साथ + के सिवाय).

Eg:- He is no other than a player.
I have no books other than those in English.

* The other means the second of the two. the one means the first of the two.

Eg:- There are two servants in ~~the~~ my family. The one is honest and the other is dishonest.
~~The first of the two~~ The second of the two.

Two cars are running on the road. the one is white and other is red.

Distributive Adjective

→ Distributive adjective use to denote the person or thing of different number. It shows that any person or thing is taken seperately. Only Each, every, either and neither are known as distributive adjective.

Eg:- Each boy has a book.
Either pen will do.
He took neither side.
Everyboy has given his contribution in the rebuilding this institution.
You should take either pen.

Either
- Adj → दोनों का अर्थ भी देता (सकता है) — both; Either of the two
- pronoun → केवल दो में से एक

Relative Adjective

Relative pronoun are known as relative adjective when they perform the function of an adjective.

Eg:- I will give you what money I have.
You can take which book you like.
I have a servent whose name is Ramu.

Interrogative Adjective

→ Interrogative adjective qualifies that short of noun which is used to asked the question.
"Whose, which and what" are generally known as interrogative adjective but apart from these how much and how many are also used as interrogative adjective.

Eg:- which book do you want to purchase?
what flower do you like most?
which pen is this?
How many books do you need for the preparation?
How much money does she spend in one day?

Emphasizing Adjective

→ The adjective which is used to modify and emphasize the noun is known as emphasizing adjective.

Eg:- Mind your own language. (own → खास → emphasizing)
She owns two rooms. (owns → verb)
I saw him with my own eyes.
This is the very book that I want to buy. (very → emphasizing)

Exclamatory Adjective

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→ 'What' is known as exclamatory adjective when it is used as an adjective in the sense of exclamation.

Eg:- What an idea!
What a fool you are!
What a piece of work is man!
What Genius!
What a fall! etc.

Participial / verbal adjective and pronominal adjective :-

According to modern Grammar present participle and past participle will be called participial adjective when they are used to qualify a noun or pronoun attributively or predicatively.

Present participle (V4)	past participle (V3)
→ He use to get off the running bus.	→ I met retired school ~~School~~ teacher.
~~He use to~~	
→ Don't go neer the burning fire?	→ A burnt child dreads the fire.
→ I saw a drowning boy.	→ Look for my lost book.
→ My sleeping room is spacious.	→ Time spent is time lost.
→ Look towards the rising sun.	→ I saw a brocken chair in the office.
→	

Pronominal adjective

When pronoun are used in a sentence as adjectives they are regarded as pronominal adjective. The pronouns that are used as pronominal adjectives are interrogative pronoun, possesive pronoun demonstrati-ve pronoun distributive pronoun relative pronoun and emphasizing pronoun.

Eg:- My son has stood first in his class.
Which student has insulted you?
This man can be my personal secretary.
Each student has been punished and fined.

Attributive and predicative uses of adjectives :-

In General way, adjectives are before a noun to qualify it. Some time they modify the nouns by using after ~~it~~ them. If an adj. appears before a noun and qualifies it directly. It is said to be use attributively but if an adjective appears after the noun and qualifies indirectly going in the predicate it is said to use predicatively.

Attributive use of adj.	predicative use of adj.
→ She is a beautiful girl	→ That girl is beautiful.
→ He is a handsome boy.	→ He is handsome.
→ Those are costly watches.	→ Those watches are costly.

Under column 'A' ~~P~~ beautiful, handsome and costly are adjectives which qualifies the nouns girl, boy and watches respectively by using before them in attributi-ve use of adj. That's why they are known to be used attributively in the same way ~~under~~ column B.

Under column B the adjectives beautiful, handsome and costly also qualifies the noun that girl, he and those watch indirectly by using after them in the predicate. that's why they are said to be used predicatively. In this way we see that adjectives can be used in two ways to qualify a noun.

(i) Before the noun to qualify it directly.
(ii) after the noun to qualify it indirectly.

★ • This point to be remembered that the attributive use of adj., adj. qualify only a noun not a pronoun but in predicative use of adj can qualify a noun and a pronoun both. There are some adjectives which can never be used attributively.

Eg:- She is afraid. ~~my son~~
My son is asleep.

— The पहले लगता है
— Adj के बाद noun नहीं
— s/es नहीं लगता है

Some adjectives are used as a noun in a sentence. The nouns that are used after them remain understood. The definite article 'the' will be used before those types of adjectives if nouns remains unexpressed before them and plural verbs will be used with them if they perform the function of a nominative in a sentence.

Eg:- The poor

Eg:- The rich = The rich people.
The poor = The poor people
The young = The young people.
The old = The old people etc.

Eg:- The rich are dishonest and hate the poor.
The poor are honest and hardworking.

The young have courage.
The blind are helpless.
The young and the old, The rich and the poor, The weak and the strong, the noble and the wicket, etc all will meet the same fate. , प्रकृति।

(प्रयोग किए गए adj के अर्थ के अनुसार)

Semantic Subclassification of adjectives :- (A/C to meaning)

The word "semantic" means "pertaining to meaning" so in semantic subclassification we have to consider ~~on the~~ in connection with the use of adjective used in a sentence according to its meaning. According to meaning adjective is of 6 types :-

(i) Stative Adjective :- The adjectives that can generally be discribed is known as stative adj.. It can never be used like imperatives. We cannot say "be fat" or "grow tall" but it can be said — "He will become fat." or, you will become tall."

(ii) Dynamic Adjective :- The adj. which relates to mental condition and power and expresses mental capacity is known as dynamic adjective. Some of them have been mentioned below —
- envious, foolish, funny, wise, noble, kind, pityful, cruel, jealous, courageous, rude, naughty, timid (डरपोक, संकोची) etc.

(iii) Inherent Adjective :- The adj. that expresses its original sense is called ~~inherient adj~~ inherent adj.

Eg:- Mahatma Gandhi was a great man.
That is deep river.

In above sentences "Great and deep" express their original sense.

Non-Inherent adj :- when an adj. expresses another sense by giving up its original or inherent sense, it will be called non-inherent adj.-

Eg:- Take great care of your health.
I don't like deep fried food stuffs.

In these sentences "Great and deep" have given up their original sense and have been used to show the quantity of a noun.

Gradable Adj :- The Adj. which can be arranged in grades is called Gradable adj.

Some gradable adjectives have been given below-
Good - Better - best, Rich - richer - richest.
Bad - worse - worst, Much - more - most,
few - fewer - fewest, little - less - least,
old - older - oldest, etc.

Non-Gradable adj :- The adj. which always remain in its original form (positive form) and can never be arranged in grades is called non-gradable adjectives. (No interchange participation)

Eg:- Some of them are given below
Round, ~~More~~ square, True, false, intelligent, beautiful, Courageous

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Degrees of comparison: In a person or thing, in what quantity of quality is present with the view of comparison is called degree of comparison. This degree of comparison is of 3 types –
(i) positive degree
(ii) Comparative degree
(iii) Superlative degree.

Rules for the formation of comparative and superlative form from gradable adj.

The suffixes 'er' and 'est' are added to the last of a gradable adj to make comperative and superlative form respectively. Some more rules for the formation of Gradable adjectives are given below.

i) In General way if the adj. is of monosyllable that is to say the adj. that is of only one syllable, er and est are added to the last to form comparative and superlative form respectively.

ii) If a gradable adj. lasts with the letter 'y' before which a consonant is placed in that case, the suffix 'er' is added to form comparative and 'est' for superlative by changing 'y' in to 'i'
Eg:- Easy – easier – easiest | Busy – busier – busiest.
costly – costlier – costliest | early – earlier – earliest.
Mighty – mightier – mightiest etc

iii) If a gradable adj lasts with 'y' before which there is a vowel, 'er' is added to form comparative and 'est' for superlative to the last of the adj before without any changement.
Gray – Grayer – Grayest.

iv) If a Gradable adj lasts with any single consonant except v/w/y/x etc before which there is a vowel and then a consonant. In that situation the suffix 'er' is added to form comparative and 'est' for superlative by doubling the last consonant of the adjective.

Eg – Big – Bigger – Biggest | fat – fatter – fattest
Hot – hotter – hottest | red – redder – reddest

v) If an adj. lasts with single or doble consonants before which two vowels appear in that case the suffix 'er' for comparative and 'est' for superlative form are added to the last of the adj without any changement.

Eg:- Thick – Thikker – Thikest ' High Higher highest.
deep – deeper – deepest etc.

vi) The adjectives which are of two or more syllables are made comparative and superlative by adding more or less and most or least before them respectively.

Eg:- Beautiful – more beautiful – most beautiful.
useful – more useful – most useful.
Intelligent – more intelligent – most intelligent etc

→ The adjectives whose comparative form and superlative form are created irregularly are mentioned below-

~~P — C — S~~

P	C	S	P	C	S
Good/well	~~well~~ Better	Best	Much/many	more	most
Bad/ill/Evil/Badily	worse	worst	little	Less/lesser	Least
Late	Later/Latter	Latest / last	old	older/elder	oldest/eldest
(अंग्रेजी) Nigh	Nighier	Nigher/Next			
forth	further	furthest	etc.		

Position of adjective and adjective equivalent in a sentence :-

(1)
→ If a noun is used like an adjective to quality a noun attributively. it will be called an epithet adj but the sense will be changed if word order is changed

football match, class teacher, class mate, flower garden → Epithet Adj

Eg:- Garden flower means the flower of garden.
flower Garden means the garden of flower.

* Such adjective are ~~use~~ in vogue in modern english (प्रचलित)

Some of epithet adj. are Given below :-
flower vase, Gold Ring, Silver spoon, Silver screen, Silver Jubilee, Glass house, baby car, giant engine, team spirit, fellow feeling, room mate, class mate, school mate, class fellow. class teacher, class room, hostel life, college hour, Student life, office hours etc.

school going student → epithet participial
25. world famous game → epithet & discriptive

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(ii) pay attention to the position of word or a group of words which qualify a noun.

Eg:- a) She is a good Girl.
b) She is a girl good to look at.
c) Here is a sweet flower.
d) Here is a flower, sweet to smell.
e) He is a clever teacher.
f) He is a teacher clever at teaching

The adjectives — good, sweet and clever which discribe the nouns — Girl, flower and teacher respectively are of one word. But in the sentences the b, d and f the groups of words which are used to qualify are phrases. That's why they are used after the nouns. As such it is clear that if qualifying words are placed before a noun if they are of one word but qualifying words will be used after a noun when they have been inlarged.

(iii) Participles will be used before a noun if they are used like an adjective.

Eg:- a retired officer, a weathered flower, a lost baby, a brocken chair, a running bus, a moving star, a rolling stone etc.

→ In the following situation adjectives come after the noun

(a) If past and present tense are used -

Eg:- She has been ill.
All the members present took part in discussion.

(b) If definite ~~article~~ article 'the' is placed before the adj of title or designation.

Eg:- Ashoka the great, akbar the great

(c) when a lot of adjectives modify a noun together

Eg:- He loved all men; high or low, rich or poor

I want a man; old, experienced and qualified.

(d) Gerundial infinitive, noun in apposition or preposition with its object will also be kept after a noun when they are used like an adjective in a sentence.

Eg:- Gerundial infinitive:- There is a house to live in.

- there is a chair to sit on.
- I have a pen to write with. → (works like Adj)

Noun in apposition:- होता relative clause है लेकिन adj लगाकर रखा जाता है।

Dushrath, the king of Ayodhya, had ~~a~~ four son.

~~A boy~~ shyam, a boy of ten, is are arested.

(e) Noun or pronoun will be used before the name of possessed if it is in possesive case.

Eg:- He (अधिकार by possesive) went away with all his luggage. (never write with his all luggage.)

- Some of my books are missing. (never write my some books)
- I cannot give you any of my books (~~never write~~ my any book)

The End

29/09/23

pasl participle
pren
apethet + mesis

- He was a retired army officer.
- ~~I am thinking about~~
I am working hard to provide ~~a~~ bed to

Practice

Correct the following sentences —

① Could you please show me any books of ~~some~~ good writers?
↳ (politeness)

Correction:- Could you please show me ~~any~~ some books of good writers?

② The weather is warmer as last week.

Correction:- The ~~weather is as warm~~ weather is warmer ~~than~~ that of last week.

③ Which is the better of three books?

Correct:- Which of the three books is the best.

④ My ~~[crossed out]~~ boy friend is very older than me.

Correction:- My boy friend is much older than I~~[crossed out]~~.

⑤ This is a more safer place.

Correction:- This is ~~more~~ a safer place.

⑥ This photograph is the best of the two.

Correction:- This photography is the better of the two.

(7) I found that dog more dead.
→ I found that dog dead.

(8) ~~He is~~ He is more inferior than me.
→ He is inferior to me.

(9) Health is more preferable than wealth.
→ Health is preferable to wealth.

(10) Patna is larger than any city in Bihar.
→ patna is larger than any other city in Bihar.

(11) Mahatma Gandhi was a greater leader of India.
→ Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest leader of India.
a great leader of India.

(12) America is ready to give us farther help.
→ America is ready to give us further help.

(13) The more you work less you earn.
→ The more you work the less you learn.

(14) The two first chapters of that book are interesting.
→ The first two chapters of that book are interesting.

(15) It is most extreme hot today.
→ It is extremely hot today.

(16) You are wiser than old.
→ You are ~~the more~~ wiser than ~~a~~ old ~~man~~.

(17) There are no less than ten men in this house.
→ There are no fewer than ten men in this house.

18. Which is better; bread, butter or fruit?
→ Which ~~one~~ is the be~~tter~~st; bread, butter or fruit? ~~what~~

19. ~~is~~ He is the wisest and intellegent man of this place
→ He is the wisest and most intelligent man of this place.

20. My cow does not give fewer milk than yours.
→ My Cow does not give ~~more~~ less milk than yours.

21. Her all books are missing.
→ All her books are missing.

22. My both dogs are faithful.
→ Both my dogs are faithful.

23. You are as rich or even richer than Raj.
→ ~~You are richer or even richer than Raj.~~
You are as rich as or even richer than Raj.

24. Both men have not come.
→ Neither man has come.

25. from the three, he is more clever.
→ He is ~~more clever than the three~~ the ~~clever~~ cleverest of the three.
He is the cleverest of the three.

26. This is a worth ~~sing~~ seeing sight.
→ This ~~sight is~~ is a sight worth seeing.

27. He is a greedy man for money.
→ He is a man greedy for money.

30

28→ I saw two men; the one was lame and another was blind.

→ I saw two men; the one was lame and the other was blind.

29. This ~~a~~ is a ten miles long ~~rod~~ road.

→ This is a ten mile long road.

or, This is a road ten miles long.

30. Mohan is taller than all the boys of his class.

→ Mohan is ~~tallest of~~ taller than all other boys of his class.

or,

31. What is the next station from your house.

→ Which is the ~~next~~ nearest station from your house.

32. I have a lakh rupees.

→ I have a lakh of rupees.

33. Gandhijee was the most unique man of the world.

33. Gandhijee was a unique man of the world.

→ प्रयोग degree में नहीं होता।

34. Many a men hanker for money.

→ Many a man hankers for money

35. I saw an asleep man.

→ I saw a man asleep.

36. That is an ill man.

→ That man is ill.

→ ill का attributive use नहीं होता

37 →